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**XXI.—Summary of the last Census of Switzerland.** By Prof.  
PAUL CHAIX, of Geneva, Corresp. F.R.G.S.

Addressed to and communicated by the SECRETARY.

A CENSUS has been taken of the population of Switzerland, the result of which gives 888,860 Catholics, 1,300,338 Protestants, about 2900 Jews—in all 2,190,258 inhabitants; of these 55,000 were foreigners, or  $\frac{1}{40}$  of the whole population. Several of the cantons have since published new accounts of their population; but a general census was never made until the month of March, 1850.

*Extent.* 1748 square leagues (the Swiss league is 4800 mètres long), or 730 German square miles of 15 to a degree, or 2030 French square leagues of 25 to a degree, or 11,695 geographical square miles of 60 to a degree.

The largest cantons are Grisons, 301 square leagues (Swiss); Bern, 294 square leagues; Valais, 192; Vaud, 145; Ticino, 128; and St. Gall, 87.

The smallest are, Zug, 10; Geneva, 12; Schaffhausen, 13; and Appenzell, 18 square leagues (Swiss).

*Proportion of Sexes.*—It is a fact known by all statisticians that, on account of the greater mortality of males, the total number of females in a census is greater than that of the males. In England the proportion was 106 females to 100 males in the census taken in 1841. There does not exist in Switzerland so great a surplus of females, the proportion being 102 to 100 males; they would even be brought to equal numbers if an exact table of the absentees were procured, and added to the actual number of inhabitants. It is only in the cantons of Vaud, Bâle-Campagne, Valais, and Bern, that the number of women is inferior to that of the men; an unexpected result, as a numerous military emigration takes place to Naples and other Italian states. In the other three cantons the result is caused by the absence of many girls who enter domestic service in the larger cities of Basel (Bâle), Geneva, and Neuchâtel: from which it is obvious that for the same reasons the census in the latter cantons shows a proportion of 110 women to 100 men. That proportion is even 111 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 100 in the aggregate cantons of Grisons and Ticino, on account of the number of absentees, 16,801 men against 5250 women. In the cities the numbers are most unequal, Geneva having 15,664 women to 13,441 men; Zurich, 8855 women to 8185 men; Friburg, 4804 women to 4261 men; and Soleure, 2997 women to 2373 men.

*Family Condition.*—While the number of married people is to the whole population as 31 to 100, the two largest cities, Basel and Geneva (*both Protestant*), show very different proportions, there being  $\frac{34}{100}$  in Geneva, while there are  $\frac{37}{100}$  only in Basel. The most hilly cantons (*all Catholics*) have a much smaller proportion of married inhabitants: Lucerne  $\frac{23}{100}$ , Zug  $\frac{25}{100}$ , Friburg  $\frac{24}{100}$ . This may be taken as the result of Catholicism and not of poverty, as the proportion is  $\frac{33}{100}$  in Glaris, a canton placed under the same circumstances, *but a Protestant one*.

*Political Condition.*—Vagrant paupers or vagabonds have no claim to citizenship, are a great burden, and are often ejected from one territory to another.

The cantons had been directed to give an account of the number of political refugees living in their territory, but very few answered the call—some because they were not afflicted with that plague; others from reasons better known to their political leaders; while some of the accounts forwarded may be considered as flagrant forgeries (Geneva, for example, only 79).

*Increase of Population.*—The cantons where the rate of increase is the slowest are Glaris and Ticino, where it is checked by large emigrations.

Those in which the increase is most rapid are the following, which I give, together with the probable number of years in which the population may be doubled:—Basel, the city, 44 years; Neuchâtel, 47; Bâle-Campagne, 58; Appenzell, Inner Rhoden, 62; Zug, 67; Bern, 70; for the whole Confederation, 97 years; while in England the period would be 78; and in France, 118.

The laws affecting population, such as *births and deaths*, have been but partially studied, many cantons having long been under monkish rule, and very averse to anything like statistics. They have been the subject of a very clever paper, published a few years ago, on the population of Geneva, by Judge E. Mallet. It showed that in the *city* of Geneva the mean probable duration of life was  $40\frac{6}{10}$  years at the age of 15; 37.5 years at the age of 20; 31.7 years at the age of 30; 28.8 years at the age of 40; 18.3 at the age of 50; 12.6 years at the age of 60; 8.3 years at 70; 5.2 years at 80; 3.7 years at 90; and 2.1 years at the age of 95: a pretty good proof of longevity, and superior (from the age of 30 upwards) to that in the more healthy canton of Vaud.

In the absence of more extensive materials, Mr. Franscini has made a total of 312,545 births, and 247,622 deaths, collected, I regret to say, from very limited periods, in the *état-civil* of 7 cantons (Thurgovia, St. Gall, Zurich, Soleure, Bern, Neuchâtel, and Geneva), and *exclusive* of 8676 *still-born*; which gives 127 births to 100 deaths. He has also, from a sum of 392,015 deaths collected in various cantons, made a table of mortality calculated on the number of 10,000 births.

*Number of Survivors at the end of the*

1st year . . . . .	7744	20th year . . . . .	6360	45th year . . . . .	4895	(Ditto in Geneva) (2473)
(Ditto in Geneva) (8787)		25th year . . . . .	6100	50th year . . . . .	4542	75th year . . . . . 1190
2nd year . . . . .	7363	30th year . . . . .	5831	(50th, in Geneva) (4605)		80th year . . . . . 538
3rd year . . . . .	7192	(30th, in Geneva) (6213)	5519	55th year . . . . .	4109	(Ditto in Geneva) (908)
4th year . . . . .	7072	35th year . . . . .	5541	60th year . . . . .	3556	85th year . . . . . 184
5th year . . . . .	6982	40th year . . . . .	5230	(Ditto in Geneva) (3767)		90th year . . . . . 32
10th year . . . . .	6735	(40th, in Geneva) (5392)	65th year . . . . .	2891	(Ditto in Geneva) (83)	
(Ditto in Geneva) (7494)		43rd year . . . . .	5032	67th year . . . . .	2590	95th year . . . . . 1
15th year . . . . .	6562	44th year . . . . .	4964	70th year . . . . . 2069		

[See Table, pp. 316, 317.]

*Emigration.*—This is not exactly known for the whole Confederation. The Protestant emigration is chiefly directed to the States of Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri, while the Catholics have formed settlements in Brazil and Algiers. From official accounts 919 persons, or  $\frac{1}{32}$  part of the population, left the canton of Glaris in the 2 years 1845 and 1846. The mean annual emigration from the Grisons is  $\frac{1}{50}$  of the population;  $\frac{1}{50}$  in St. Gall;  $\frac{1}{50}$  in Bern;  $\frac{1}{50}$  in Argovia. The number is not exactly known for Bern; 9345, which I have inscribed for the absentees from that canton, being the result of returns of but the half of the parish, the other having made no returns. Some people think it might have reached double that number.

*Foreigners.*—The number of foreigners was, in 1837, 55,000, or  $\frac{1}{40}$  of the population; from the last census it is 68,941 according to Mr. Franscini, and 70,804 according to my own observation, which is an increase from  $\frac{1}{40}$  to  $\frac{1}{34}$  of the population. It may be thought curious that there should be a difference of 1863 between us on such a matter-of-fact subject. My account is the sum of all the returns made by several cantons; they do not agree in one single case with those given by Mr. Franscini, chief of the Home department of the Confederation. How it happens that these numbers have all been *reduced* by going through the offices of our federal administration, is still more difficult to understand, than their silence respecting the number of political refugees in our country.

*Religion.*—The difference between the two religions is exactly the same

now as it was in 1837, viz., Catholics  $40\frac{6}{10}$  per cent., Protestants  $59\frac{4}{10}$  per cent. of the whole population; but the distribution has undergone important changes in the several cantons: thus, while the Protestants have undergone no increase in the Grisons, and a trifling one in Vaud and Neuchâtel, the Catholics, compared with what they were 14 years ago, are now 7 times more numerous in Zurich,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times in Bâle, 5 times in Schaffhausen, double in Vaud and Neuchâtel. In the Grisons they have increased from 32,455 to 38,039; in Geneva, from 22,000 to 29,764; while in this last canton the Protestant population has decreased from 36,666 to 34,212. Here the country is deserted by the old Protestant stock of the children of the land, disgusted with the present state of things; on the other hand, the gap is filled by the admission of numerous batches of Catholic foreigners to the rights of citizens. Judge Mallet has besides made it obvious, that without the large influx of Catholic foreigners the city of Calvin is doomed to contain, in a given number of years, a majority of Catholics, as, by earlier and more improvident marriages, the average result of each marriage is 4 children for the Catholics, and less than 3 for the Protestant population. By a similar process (the result of an isolated position), the city of Basel, another stronghold of Protestantism, is threatened with a change of population.

Jews are not yet allowed to reside in most of the Catholic cantons, and I even remember the time when their children could not be admitted into our public schools without much trouble.

*Population of Towns.*—In *Basel*, a city of great extent, it was only 15,040 in 1779, 14,778 in 1780, 16,674 in 1815, 21,219 in 1835, 22,199 in 1837, and was 27,313 in 1850. *St. Gall* had 8118 inhabitants in 1809; industry has made it 9430 in 1836, and 11,234 in 1850. *Zurich*, for the same reason, has advanced from 6439 in 1743, 8222 in 1792, and 6111 in 1810, to 8339 in 1836, 14,243 in 1837, and 17,040 in 1850. The population of *Bern* was only 11,191 in 1785, 16,378 in 1809, 22,422 in 1837, 25,158 in 1848, and 27,558 in 1850. *La Chaux-de-Fonds*, in the mountains of Neuchâtel, is another town raised by industry from 2643 inhabitants, in 1764, to 5703 in 1824, 6404 in 1830, 8481 in 1836, 11,713 in 1848, and 12,638 in 1850. That industry has spread to other parts of the same canton, such as the Vale of Travers, the Vale of Ruz, and especially the town of *Le Locle*. By the census of 1848 it was found there were 363 jewellers and 9067 watchmakers in the whole canton; and, in the following year, 195,795 watches were entered and assayed in the special offices. Although *Lausanne* is not a place of trade, its population has also risen from 8818 in 1798, to 14,126 in 1828, and 15,007 in 1836 (out-parishes included); it was 14,500 in 1850, besides 8136 in the out-parishes or *banlieue*. In *Geneva* the increase has been slower: in 1693, 16,111 inhabitants; in 1698, 16,934; in 1721, 20,781; in 1781, 24,810; in 1789, 26,140; in 1812 Napoleon rule had lowered it to 24,158; in 1822, 24,886; again, in 1828, 26,121; in 1834, 27,177; in 1837, 28,003; in 1843, 29,189. Then came the revolution of 1846, which put a stop to the increase, the population having been found to be 29,108 in 1850 within the walls. But a political measure decreed the levelling of the fortifications, and the addition of about 2000 inhabitants of suburban population, besides two other suburbs left outside; total, 36,618. The Catholic population is now 8717 only within the walls, having increased more than two-fold in 7 years, while the Protestant Genevese population is reduced to 13,398.

Before I dismiss the subject I am compelled to point out to you, Sir, numerous discrepancies:—1st. The sums of the populations under the heads of Sexes and Family Condition agree well together, but they do not agree with the sums given under their Political and Religious Condition. The so-called official figures, given by the member of the federal Home department, do not agree with the so-called official returns which I had before collected from most of the cantons,

Cantons.	POPULATION.							Political Condition.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Families.	Single.	Married.	Widows and Widowers	Citizens of the Canton.	Swiss settled from other Cantons.	Foreigners.	Vagrants
Appenzell, Inner Rhoden.	5,350	5,922	11,272	2,629	6,774	3,740	758	10,653	299	74	24
Appenzell, Outer Rhoden.	21,786	21,835	43,621	12,457	24,431	16,006	3,184	39,929	3,116	474	2
Argovia . .	98,361	101,491	199,852	35,804	130,232	58,827	10,793	189,558	7,289	2,962	43
Basel City, (halfCanton).	13,837	15,861	29,698	5,605	19,645	8,114	1,939	11,245	11,473	6,818	162
Basel Country District .	24,075	23,810	47,885	8,561	30,195	14,920	2,770	39,044	7,021	1,727	38
Bern . . . .	230,054	228,171	458,225	87,409	292,966	139,140	26,119	433,108	18,163	6,763	191
Friburg . .	49,682	50,209	99,891	20,206	67,558	26,594	5,739	91,124	7,373	1,335	58
Geneva . .	30,795	33,351	64,146	15,275	37,991	21,409	4,746	39,756	9,141	14,928	107
Glaris . . .	14,660	15,553	30,213	7,197	17,599	10,684	1,930	28,969	978	248	18
Grisons . . .	42,750	47,125	89,895	20,156	55,468	27,637	6,790	84,477	3,228	2,190	1
Lucerne . .	66,468	66,375	132,843	22,572	95,191	30,611	7,041	128,051	4,196	589	10
Neuchâtel .	34,944	35,809	70,753	15,028	43,719	22,430	4,604	44,335	21,131	4,980	307
St. Gall . .	83,086	86,579	169,625	36,579	103,620	55,203	10,802	150,924	15,410	3,258	33
Schaffhausen	16,854	18,446	35,300	7,961	21,261	11,601	2,438	31,645	2,272	1,362	21
Schwytz . .	21,976	22,192	44,168	8,937	30,192	11,431	2,545	42,379	1,452	198	139
Soleure . .	34,564	35,110	69,674	13,593	45,827	19,710	4,137	64,044	4,652	933	45
Ticino . . .	55,568	62,191	117,759	24,697	73,950	35,591	8,218	109,422	517	7,834	13
Thurgovia .	43,840	45,068	88,908	16,832	52,741	30,326	5,841	81,220	5,748	1,902	38
Unterwald, Lower.	5,493	5,846	11,339	2,768	8,147	2,547	645	10,667	550	32	90
Unterwald, Upper.	6,625	7,174	13,799	2,932	9,799	3,100	900	12,982	676	20	121
Uri . . . .	7,030	7,475	14,505	2,855	10,081	3,526	898	13,626	666	40	173
Valais . .	41,156	40,403	81,559	17,768	52,087	24,533	4,939	78,539	1,204	1,656	128
Vaud . . . .	101,202	98,383	199,585	44,304	116,820	68,969	13,786	177,036	17,215	5,293	39
Zug . . . .	8,732	8,729	17,461	3,210	12,132	4,318	1,011	14,923	2,301	106	153
Zurich . . .	123,165	127,553	250,698	49,929	146,504	88,421	15,773	233,919	11,184	5,573	22
Total (from Mr. Franscini) . . .	1,181,911 or 49 per cent. of the whole population.	1,210,829 or $\frac{51}{100}$ also 2,390,116, also 2,392,740, and other totals.	2,393,641 also 1,504,958 or 1 for 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 94 inhab.	485,277 or 1 for 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 94 inhab.	739,423 or $\frac{31}{100}$ of the population.	148,359 or $\frac{6}{100}$ per cent.	2,161,590 or 90 per cent.	157,382 or $\frac{4}{100}$	70,804 or according to Mr. Franscini 68,941, 3 percent.	2,198 1000	

Religion.			Total Increase of Population since 1837.	Mean Annual Increase.	Number of Inhabitants for 1 sq. league.	Absentees from Switzerland not included in the census.			Number of Land and House Owners.	Population of the Capitals of Cantons and other Towns.
Protest.	Catholics.	Jews.				Men.	Women	Total.		
42	11,230	..	1,476	1 for 92 of the population.	1508	199	44	243	1,509	Appenzell, 1516.
42,746	875	..	2,541	1 for 217	4194	485	129	614	5,743	Herisau, 8387. Trogen, 2611.
107,162	90,847	1560	17,097	1, 145	3287	3,715	1,822	5,537	33,770	Aarau, 4659. Baden, 2745. Zofingen, 3559.
24,083	5,508	107	5,377	1, , 65	3841	422	91	513	2,104	Basel, 27,313.
38,818	9,052	15	6,782	1, , 85		940	483	1,423	9,129	Liestal, 3032.
403,693	54,044	488	50,388	1, , 103	1559	6,063	3,282	9,345	59,656	Bern, 27,558. Burgdorf, 3636. Biemne, 3462. Thun, 3379.
12,133	87,752	5	8,746	1, , 142	1387	1,134	399	1,533	18,477	Friburg, 9065. Morat, 1741. Bulle, 1833.
34,212	29,764	170	5,480	1, , 146	5173	1,094	524	1,618	7,088	Geneva, 29,108 within the walls. With its suburbs, 36,618; without, 31,238. Carouge, 4403.
26,281	3,932	..	865	1, , 445	975	2,046	1,066	3,112	5,059	Glaris, 4082.
51,855	38,039	1	5,389	1, , 194	299	7,390	2,752	10,142	20,901	Coire, 6183.
1,563	131,980	..	8,392	1, , 205	2460	1,177	251	1,428	13,646	Lucerne, 10,068.
64,952	5,570	231	12,137	1, , 69	2039	1,342	724	2,066	6,386	Neuchâtel, 7727. Locle, 8514. Chaux-de-Fonds, 12,638.
64,192	105,390	63	10,772	1, , 198	1932	3,404	1,501	4,905	25,015	St. Gall, 11,234. Rapperswyl, 1984.
33,880	1,411	9	2,718	1, , 162	2654	1,067	439	1,506	6,262	Schaffhausen, 7700.
155	44,013	..	3,518	1, , 152	1004	737	157	894	5,994	Schwytz, 2414. Einsiedlen, 2897.
8,097	61,556	21	6,478	1, , 133	2124	1,359	527	1,886	11,907	Soleure, 5370.
50	117,707	2	3,836	1, , 392	920	9,411	2,498	11,909	20,874	Lugano, 5142. Locarno, 2676. Bellinzona, 1926.
66,984	21,921	3	4,784	1, , 235	2058	993	343	1,336	14,908	Frauenfeld, 3544.
12	11,327	..	1,136	1, , 124	690	245	19	264	1,446	Stanz, 1877.
16	13,783	..	1,431	1, , 113	945	254	21	275	2,328	Sarnen, 1999.
12	14,493	..	986	1, , 184	309	222	58	280	2,133	Altdorf, 2112.
463	81,096	..	4,969	1, , 207	424	767	197	964	31,640	Sion, 3516. St. Maurice, 1327.
192,235	6,962	388	15,993	1, , 156	1376	2,875	2,031	4,906	37,936	Lausanne, 14,600. Vevey, 5201. Yverdon, 3619. Morges, 3241. Nyon, 2471. Rolle, 1398.
139	17,336	..	2,139	1, , 99	1680	219	52	271	2,085	Zug, 3302.
243,928	6,690	80	19,122	1, , 164	3499	4,136	1,259	5,395	36,353	Zurich, 17,040. Winterthur, 5341.
1,416,786 59 per cent.	971,809 40 per cent.	3146 1 per cent.	203,383 or according to Mr. Franscini, 202,482.	1 for 144 average.	1370 average.	51,739 or 71 per cent.	20,666 or 29 per cent.	72,405	382,359 or 79 per cent. of the number of families.	Total population of 155 towns and boroughs is 492,607. Population of the country districts is 1,898,133, or $\frac{4}{3}$ of the total population.

tons, and from the Home department itself, through M. Franscini's kindness. The sums total at the bottom of columns would not agree with those given by M. Franscini, and I did not think it worth while to sum them up, some of the components being so uncertain. The foreign population was reduced by 1863 from a probable after-thought of the central boards—the political refugees not being taken into account. Besides this there are two very distinct censuses of the population of the canton of Valais: 1st, the one I have entered here upon M. Franscini's authority; 2nd, another showing a population of 83,812 instead of 81,559 or 81,527 (for M. Franscini gives both these numbers).

Having thus made two distinct sums, first of all the highest numbers, second of all the lowest estimates of the population of the several cantons, I have found the first not more than 2353 larger than the second.

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## XXII.—*Geographical List of Places with Two Names.*

*To Dr. Norton Shaw.*

DEAR SIR,—I enclose the geographical list we spoke about; it contains such places only as are known in foreign languages by names differing from those we give to them in English, and was made solely with the object of enabling persons to find out what places those names stand for. It is no doubt true that a man who knows a foreign language will know the names of places in that language; but we often see such names as Siebenbürgen in English newspapers, and others still more mysterious appear on the title-pages of books. My intention has been to set down only such as could not readily be guessed at, though I found it sometimes difficult to draw the line. I have not put in Londres, Napoli, nor Lisboa; but Wien, Anvers, and Livorno should be there. Most of the names on the list are totally unlike those we know them by—as Ofen for Buda, and Abertawe for Swansea. When the same place has names in two foreign tongues not much unlike each other, one alone is given if the alphabetical order would bring the two near together, such as Ardel and Ardeal (names for Transylvania); but Erdel, a third name, is inserted, because it comes into a different page.

You must not expect critique nor completeness; the words are copied as I found them, and I had neither leisure nor opportunity to increase the list. I had no Magyar nor Bohemian geographies, which would have furnished a large number of words, many of the towns in Hungary and Bohemia having two names; the Servian and Polish names do but partially fill up the deficiency. I should have been glad to insert all the modern Latin names of places where books are printed, and many Greek towns which have names unlike those we give to them—sometimes two. The Polish, Servian, and Lettish lists are, I believe, more complete; the last will, I fear, be found too minutely full.

On the whole I have only furnished a nucleus, which I hope will gather bulk. What I have said will show where some deficiencies exist, and more will be found, together with some errors. I might have inserted a few American titles, such as Granite State, Crescent City, Empire State, but I do not know what they mean; and a few English places with two names, or new names, might be jotted down—as Plymouth Dock or Devonport, Market Jew or Marazion, and in Canada, York or Toronto.

I commit the list to you, to do with as you like. You will no doubt remember names that I have omitted; and I will ask you to strike your pen through any you may think superfluous.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN NORRIS.